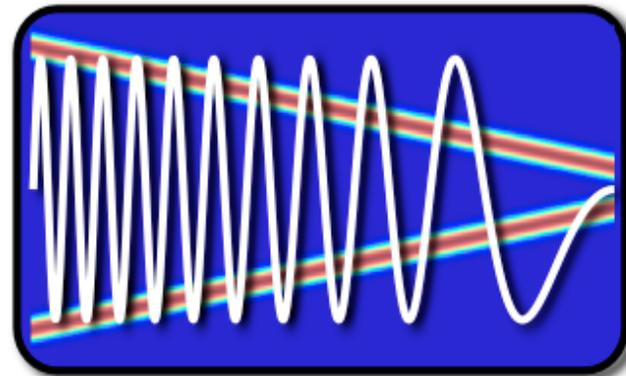


EE123



Digital Signal Processing

Lecture 21
Tomography

Impulse lines and line-integrals

In 1D

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\delta(x)dx = f(0)$$

A sample @x=0

In 2D

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y)\delta(x)dx = f(0, y)$$

1D cross-section
@x=0

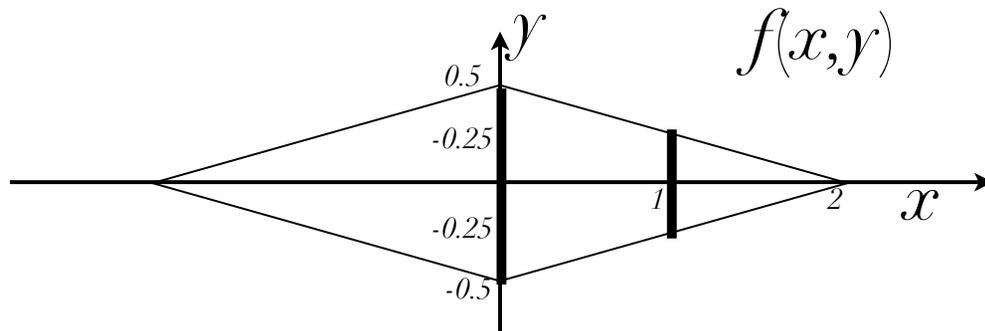
Line Integral

dx

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y)\delta(x)dy = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(0, y)dy$$

Integral of the 1D
cross-section @x=0

Impulse lines and line-integrals

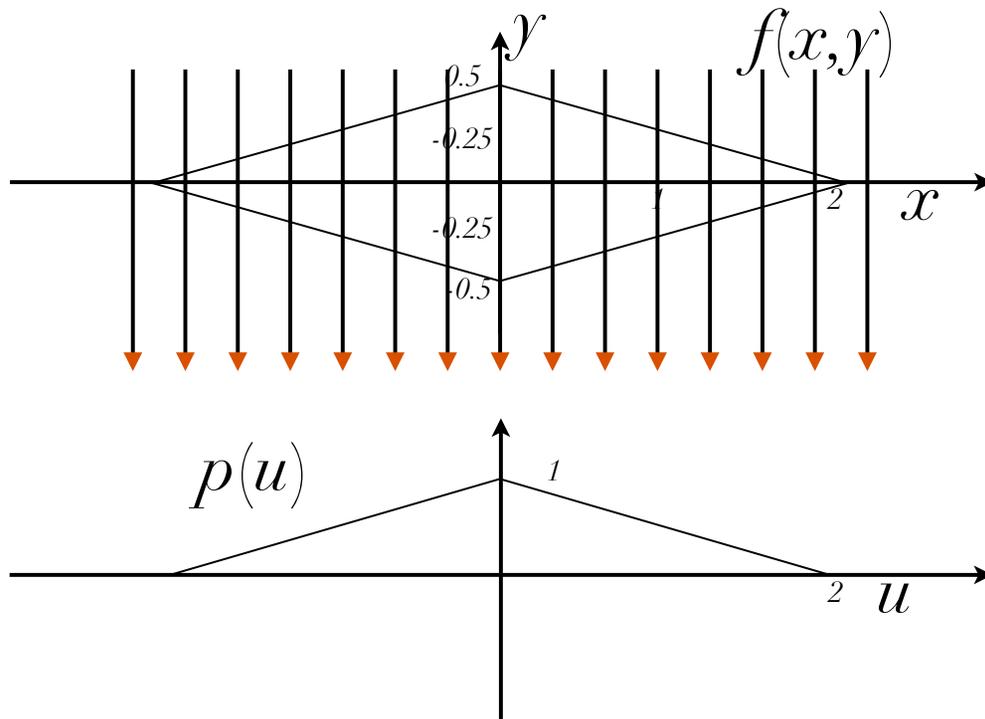


$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) \delta(x) dx = f(0, y) = \square(y) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy = 1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) \delta(x - 1) dx = f(1, y) = \square(2y) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy = 0.5$$

what about line integral with $\delta(x-u)$?

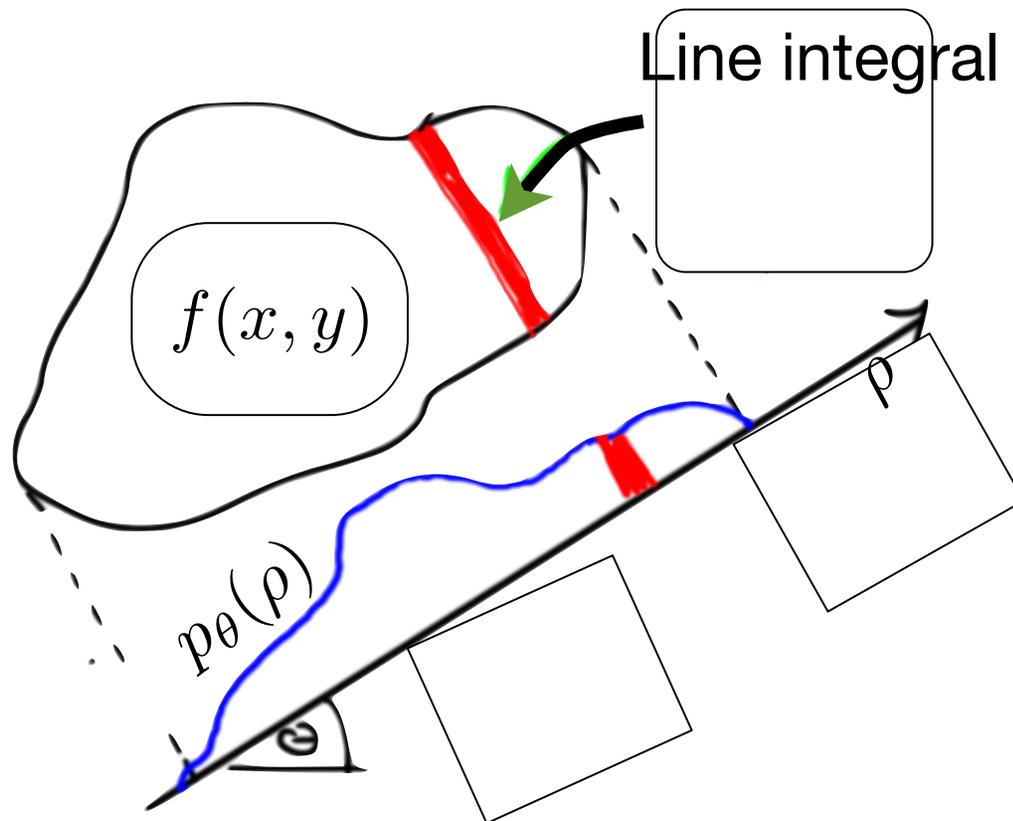
Line Integral and Projection



$$p(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) \delta(x-u) dx dy = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u, y) dy$$

General Projections

$$p(\rho, \theta) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) \delta(\rho - x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta) dx dy$$



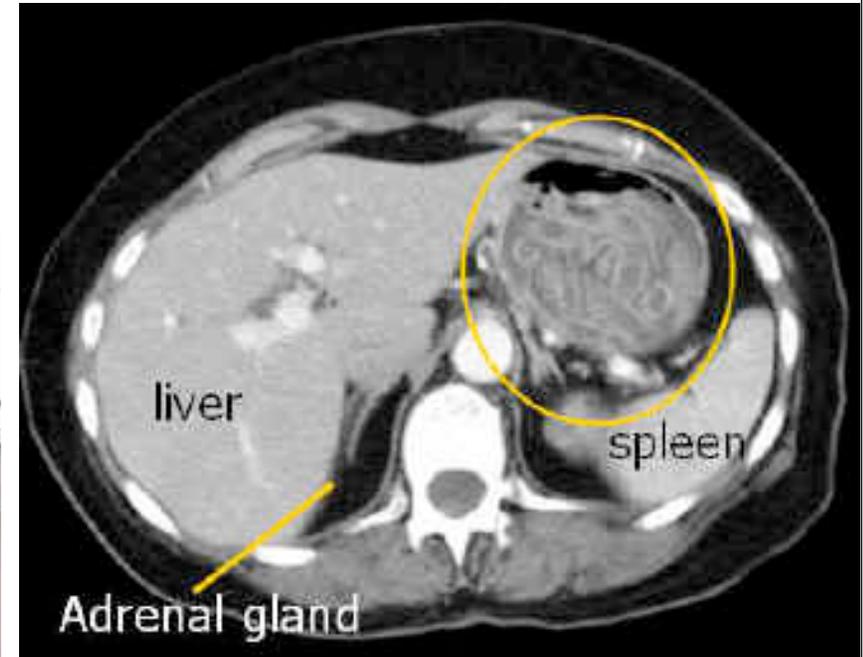
projection x-ray



Many Projections - Tomography

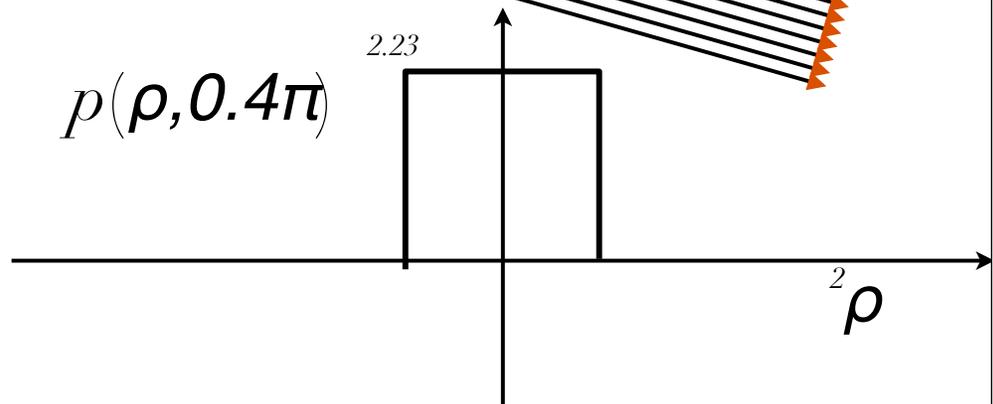
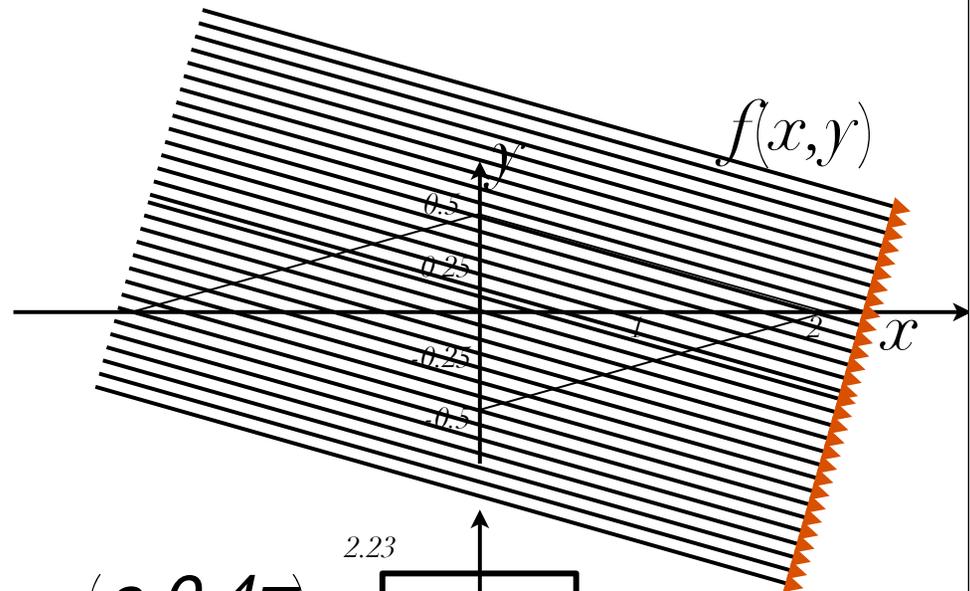
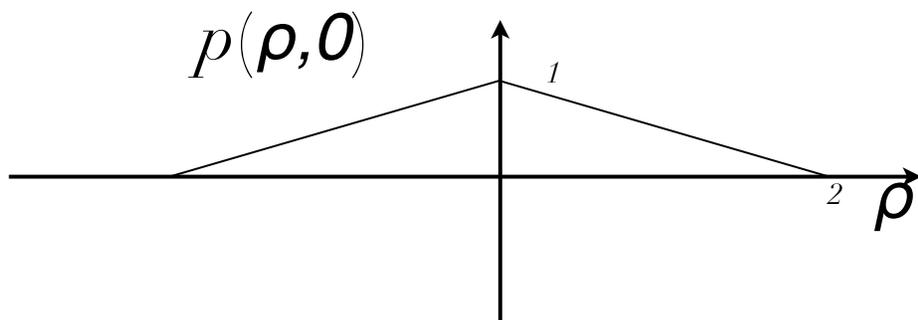
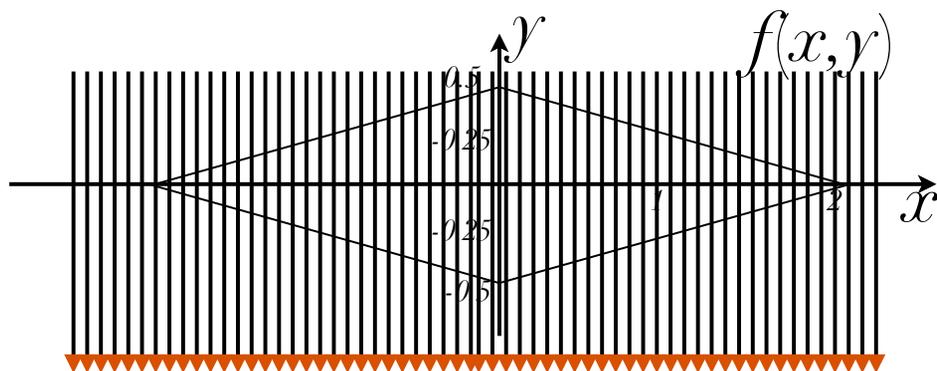


<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4gklQHM19aY&feature=related>



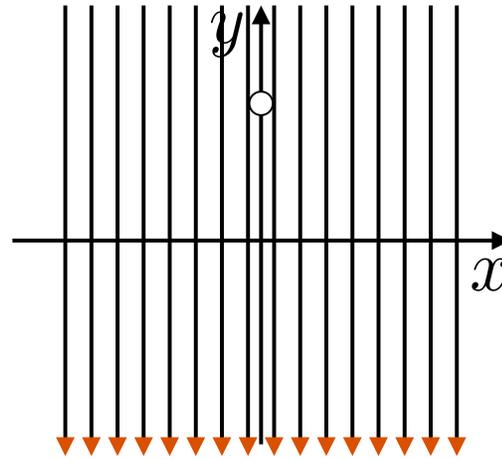
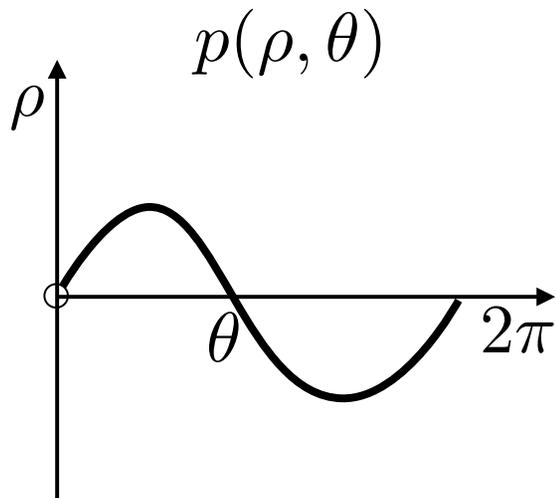
Radon Transform

$$p(\rho, \theta) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) \delta(\rho - x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta) dx dy$$

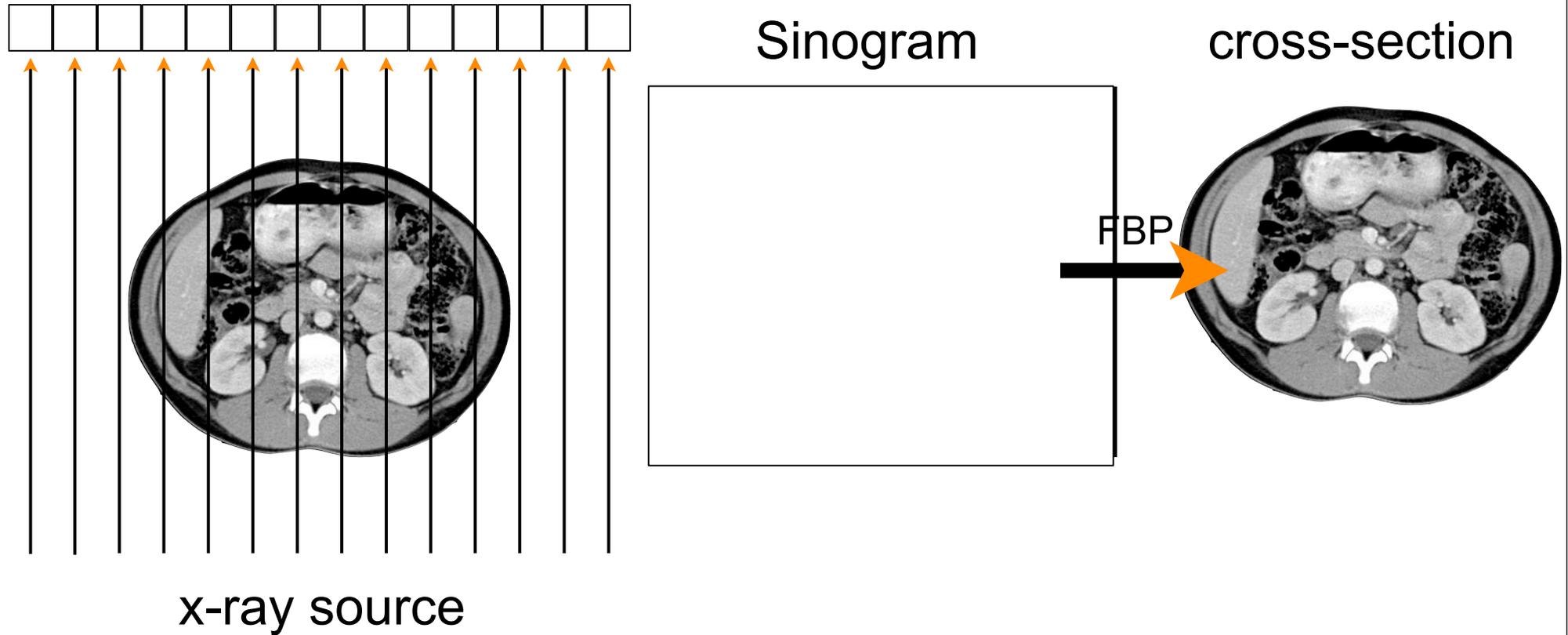


Radon Transform: Sinogram

- Also called Sinogram
- Impulse \Rightarrow Sinusoid

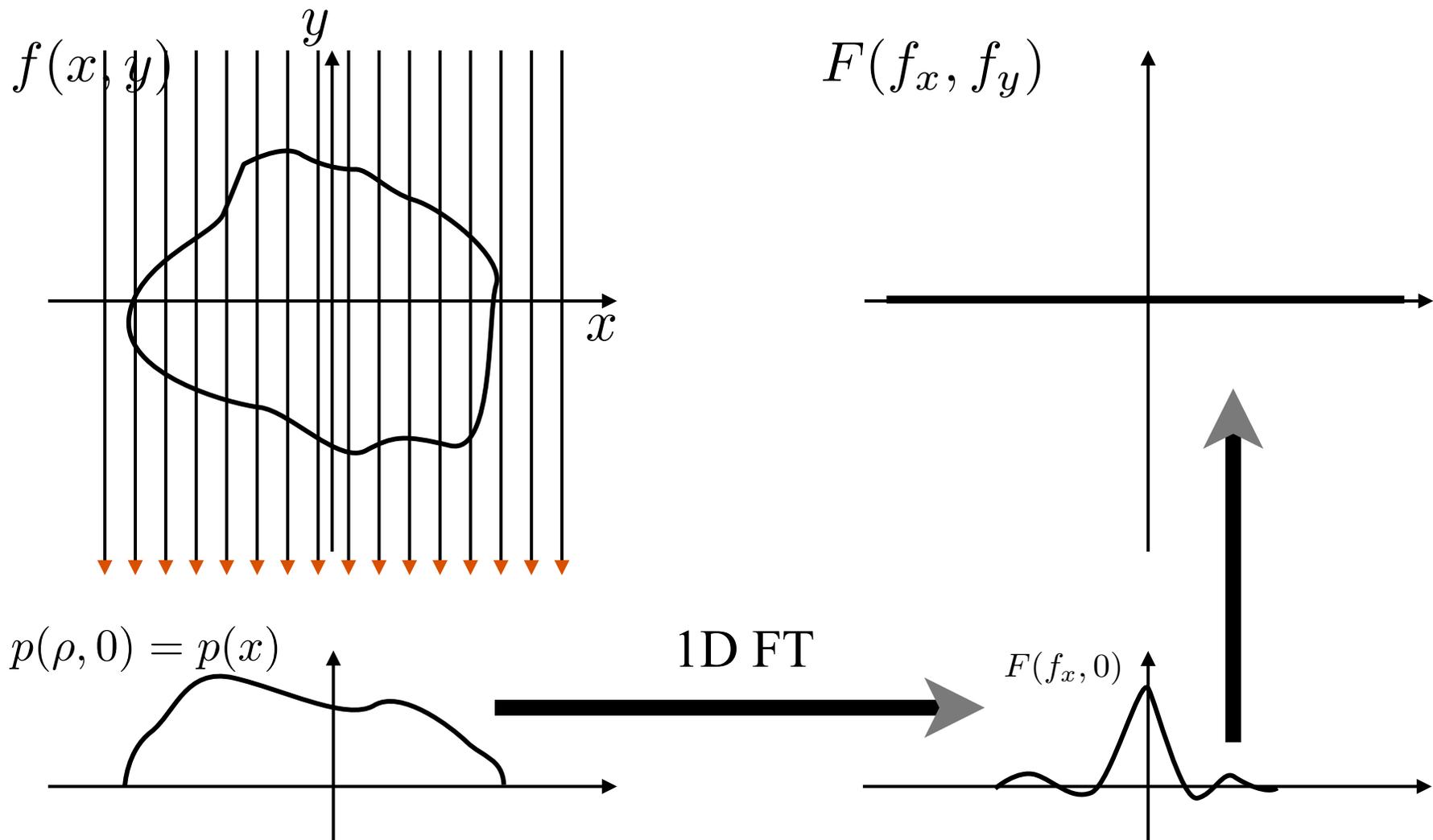


Computed Tomography



Projection Slice Theorem (Bracewell)

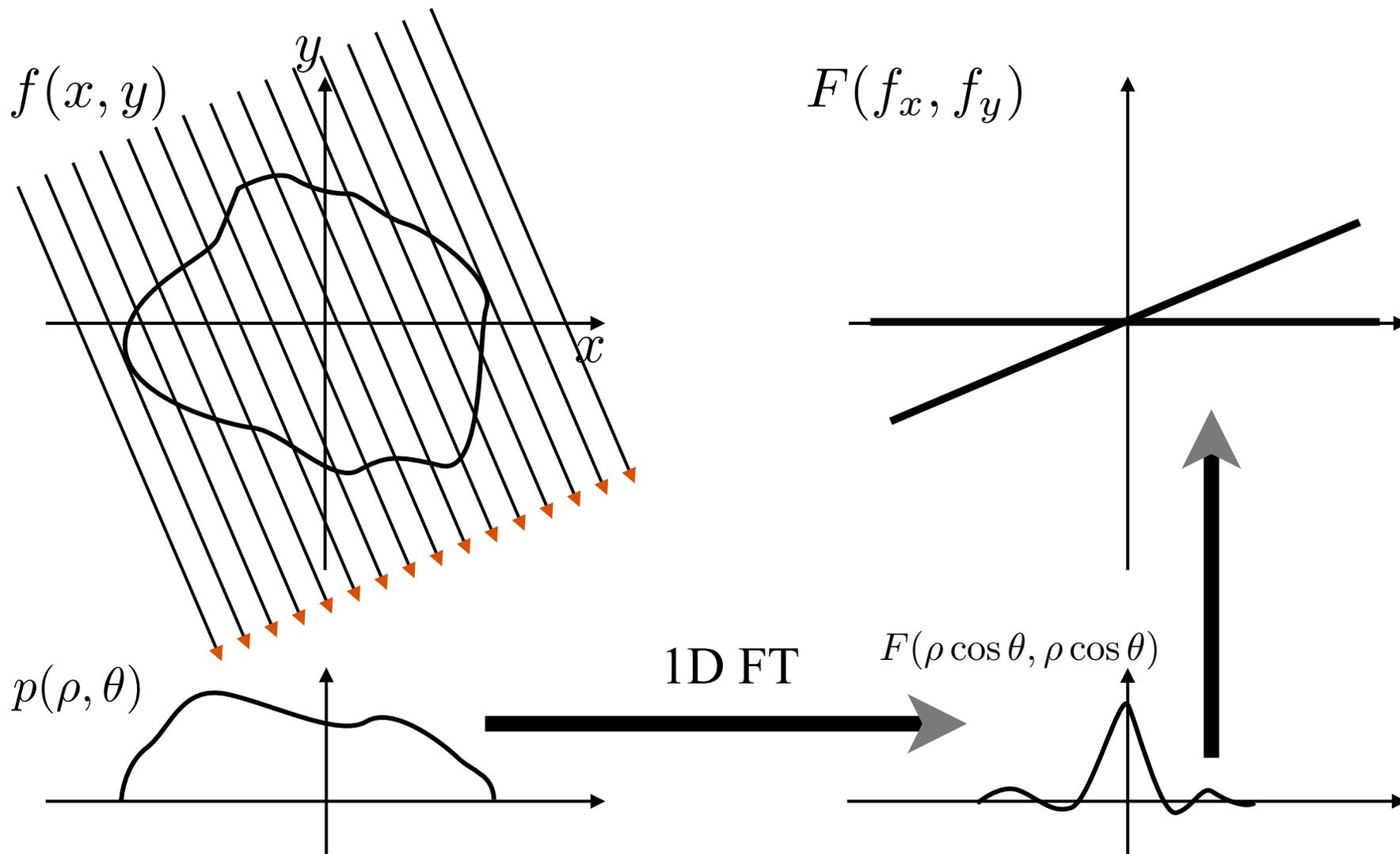
$$\mathcal{F}_{1D}\{p(\rho, \theta)\} = F(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \cos \theta) \quad \text{sine}$$



Projection Slice Theorem (Bracewell)

$$\mathcal{F}_{1D}\{p(\rho, \theta)\} = F(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \cos \theta)$$

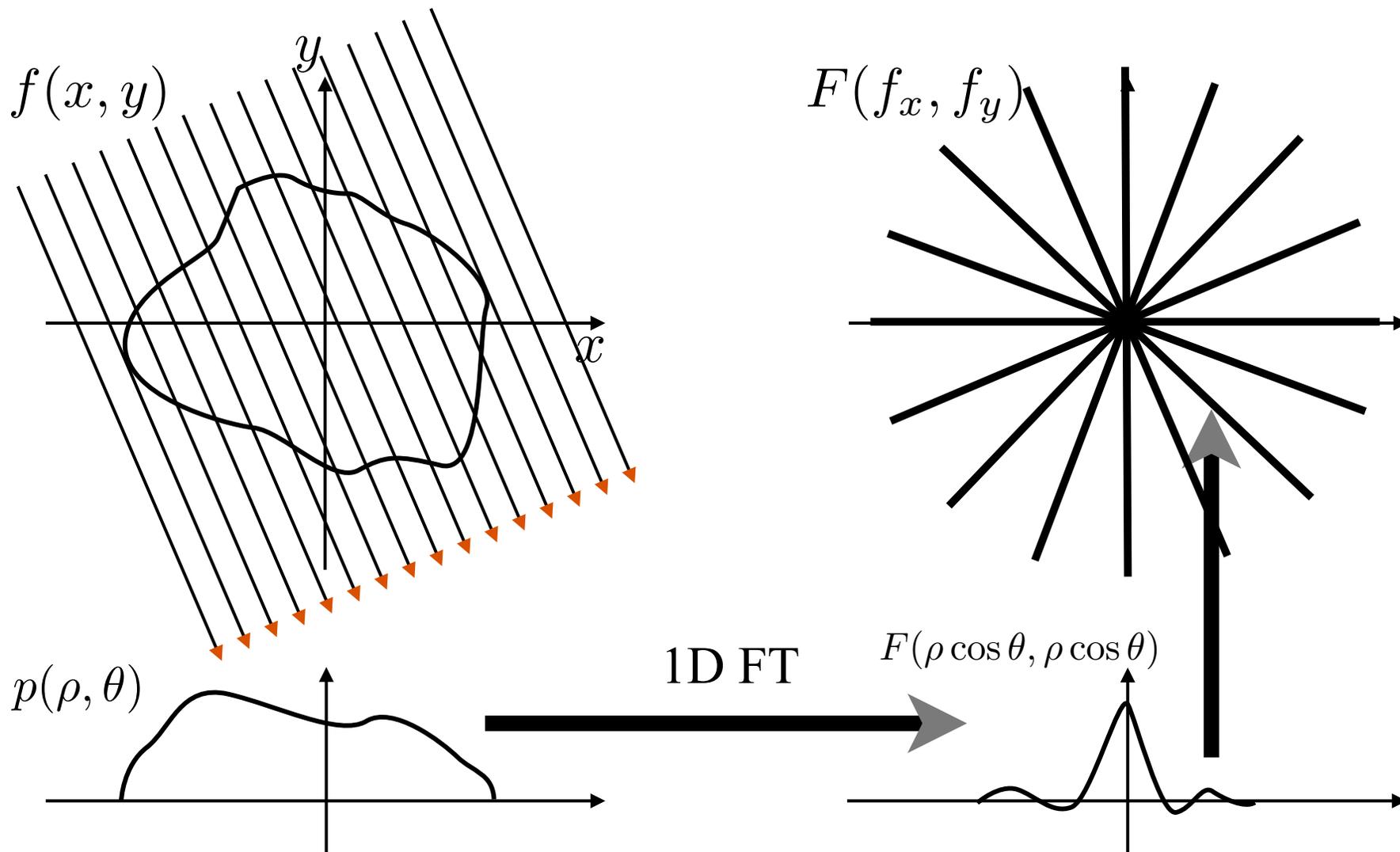
sine



Projection Slice Theorem (Bracewell)

$$\mathcal{F}_{1D}\{p(\rho, \theta)\} = F(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \cos \theta)$$

sine



Projection Slice Theorem (Bracewell)

Proof (for $\theta=0$)

$$p(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m(x, y) dy$$

$$M(k_x, 0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m(x, y) e^{-i2\pi(k_x x + k_y y)} dx dy =$$

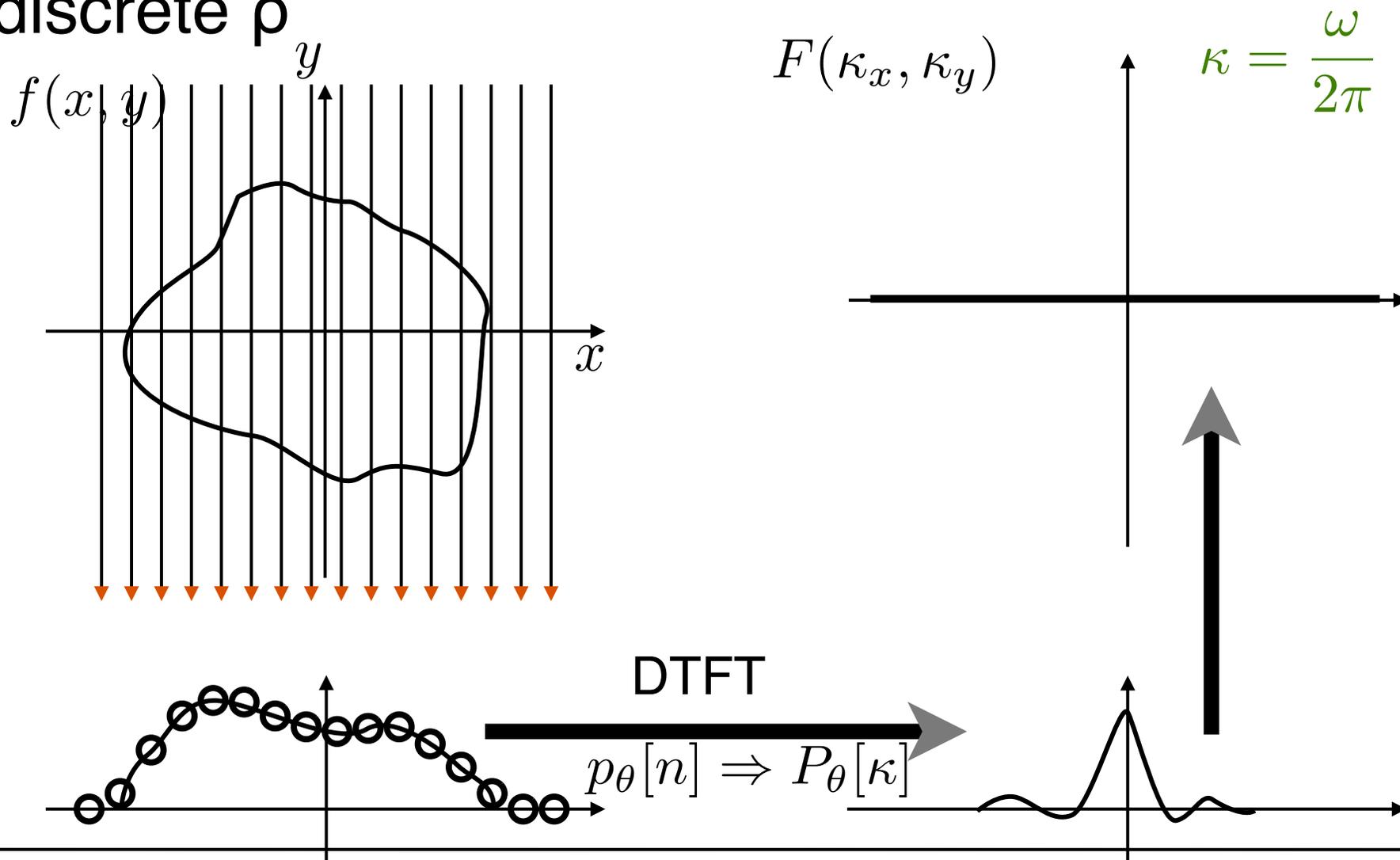
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m(x, y) e^{-i2\pi k_x x} dx dy =$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m(x, y) dy \right] e^{-i2\pi k_x x} dx =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x) e^{-i2\pi k_x x} dx = \mathcal{F}\{p(x)\}$$

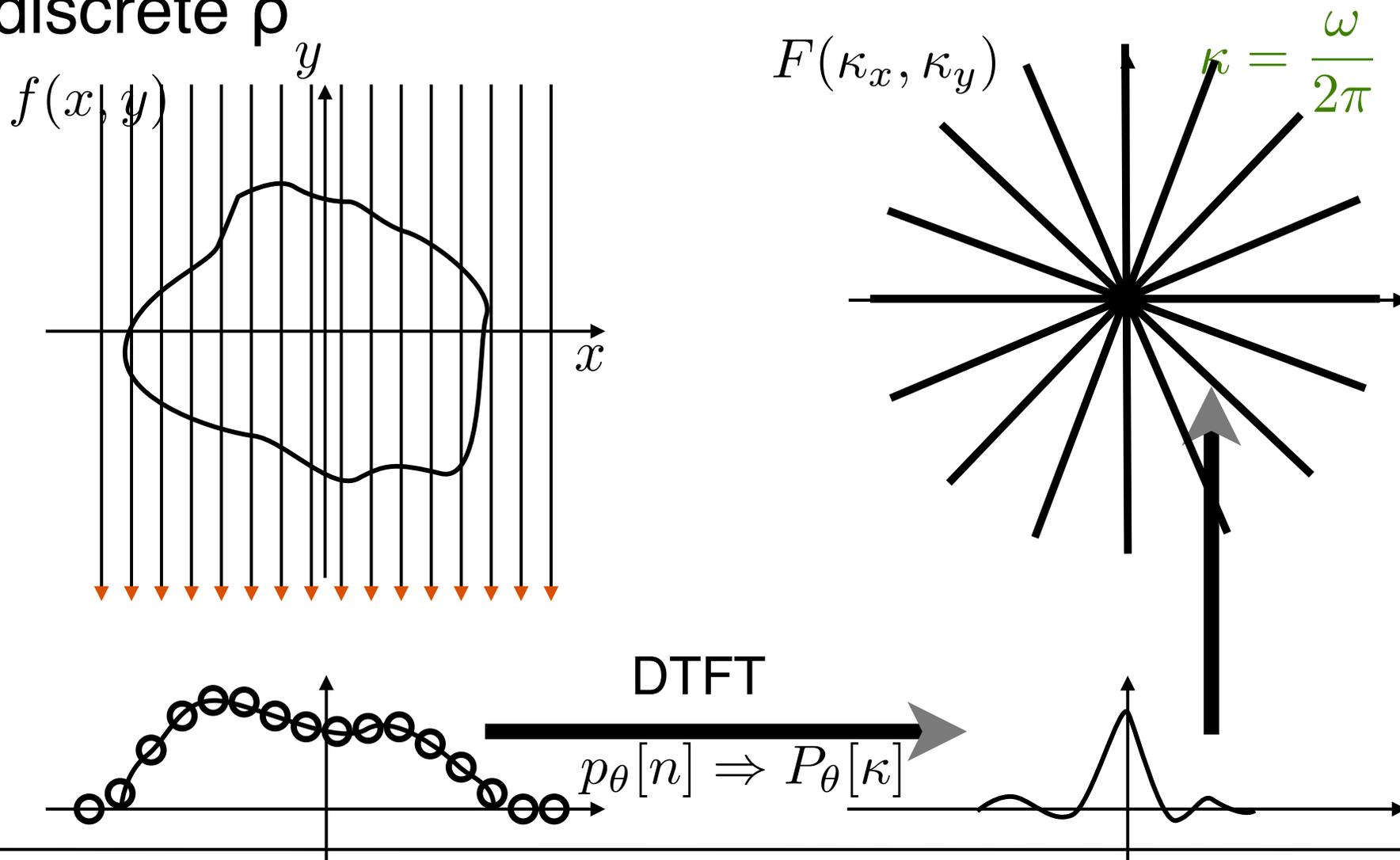
Partly Discrete Reconstruction

- Let's assume continuous angle Θ , discrete ρ



Partly Discrete Reconstruction

- Let's assume continuous angle Θ , discrete ρ



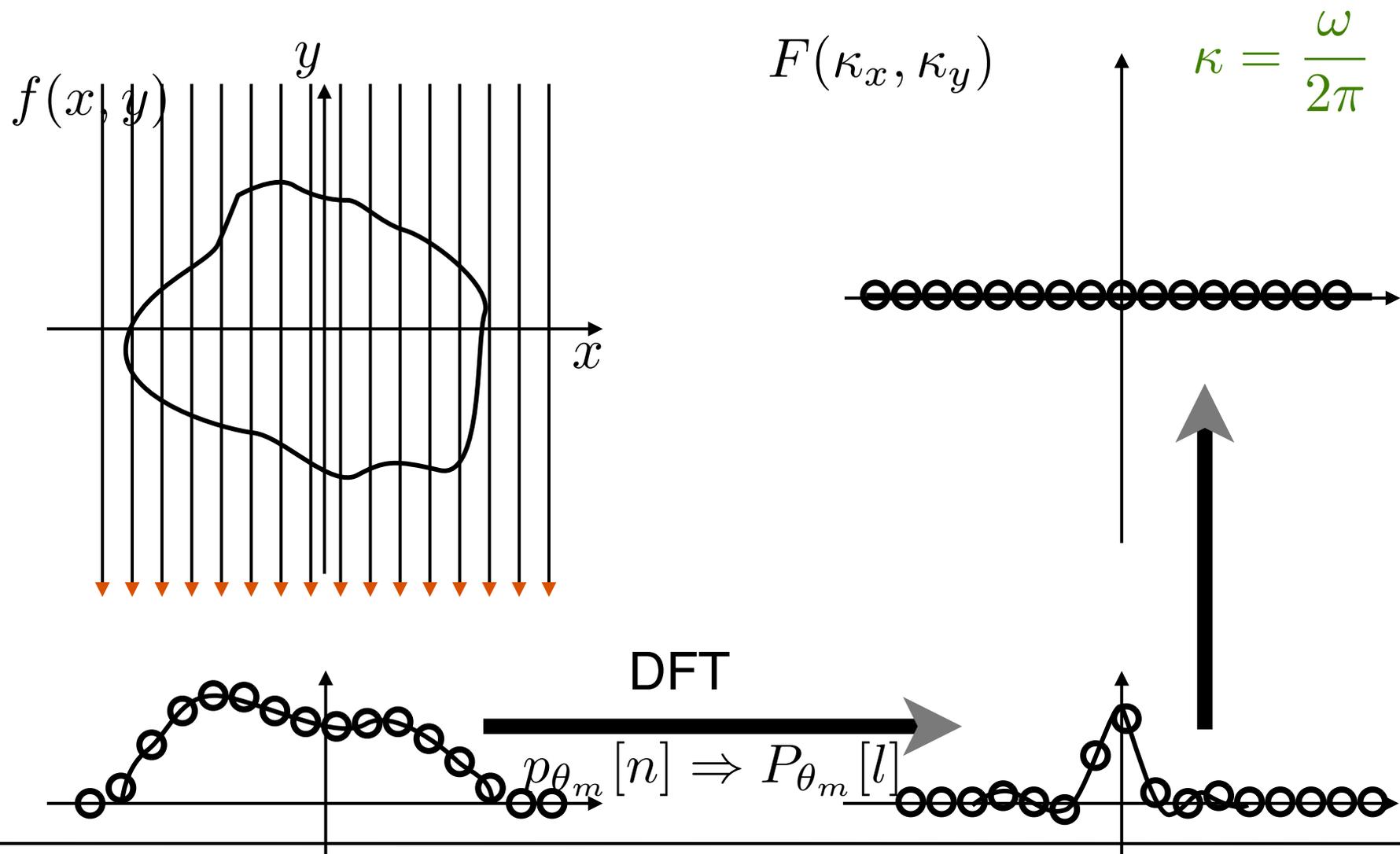
Reconstruction From Polar Coordinates

$$\begin{aligned} f[n, m] &= \int_{-0.5}^{0.5} \int_{-0.5}^{0.5} F(\kappa_x, \kappa_y) e^{2\pi j(\kappa_x n + \kappa_y m)} d\kappa_x d\kappa_y \\ &= \int_0^\pi \int_{-0.5}^{0.5} F(\rho, \theta) e^{2\pi j(\rho \cos(\theta)n + \rho \sin(\theta)m)} |\rho| d\rho d\theta \end{aligned}$$

- Polar frequency data must be multiplied by $|\rho|$
- Also called a rho filter

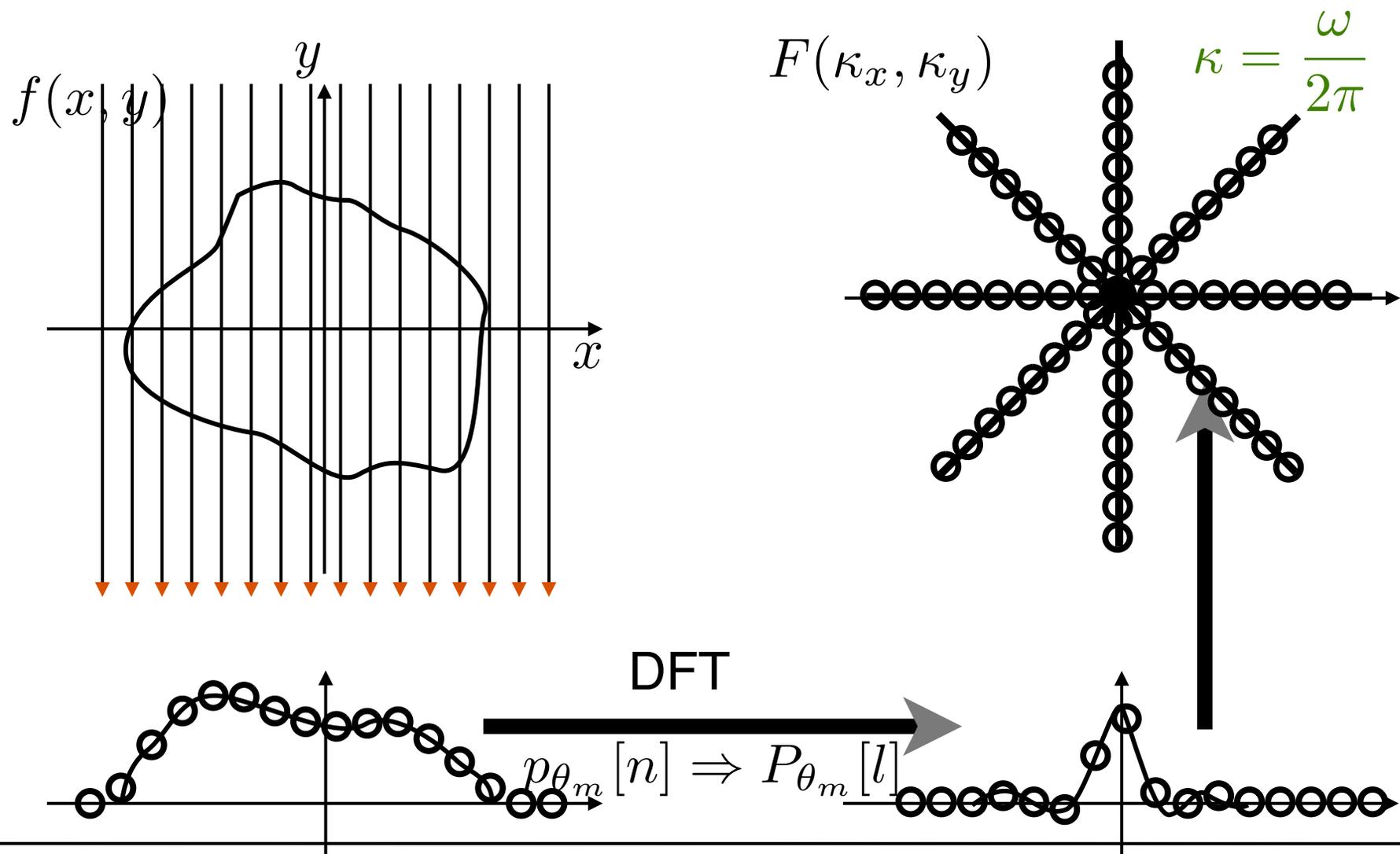
Discrete Reconstruction

- Let's assume discrete angle Θ_m , discrete ρ



Discrete Reconstruction

- Let's assume discrete angle Θ_m , discrete ρ



Filtered Back Projection

- Replace integrals with sums. Sum over radius and angle
- Define a (filtered) backprojection:

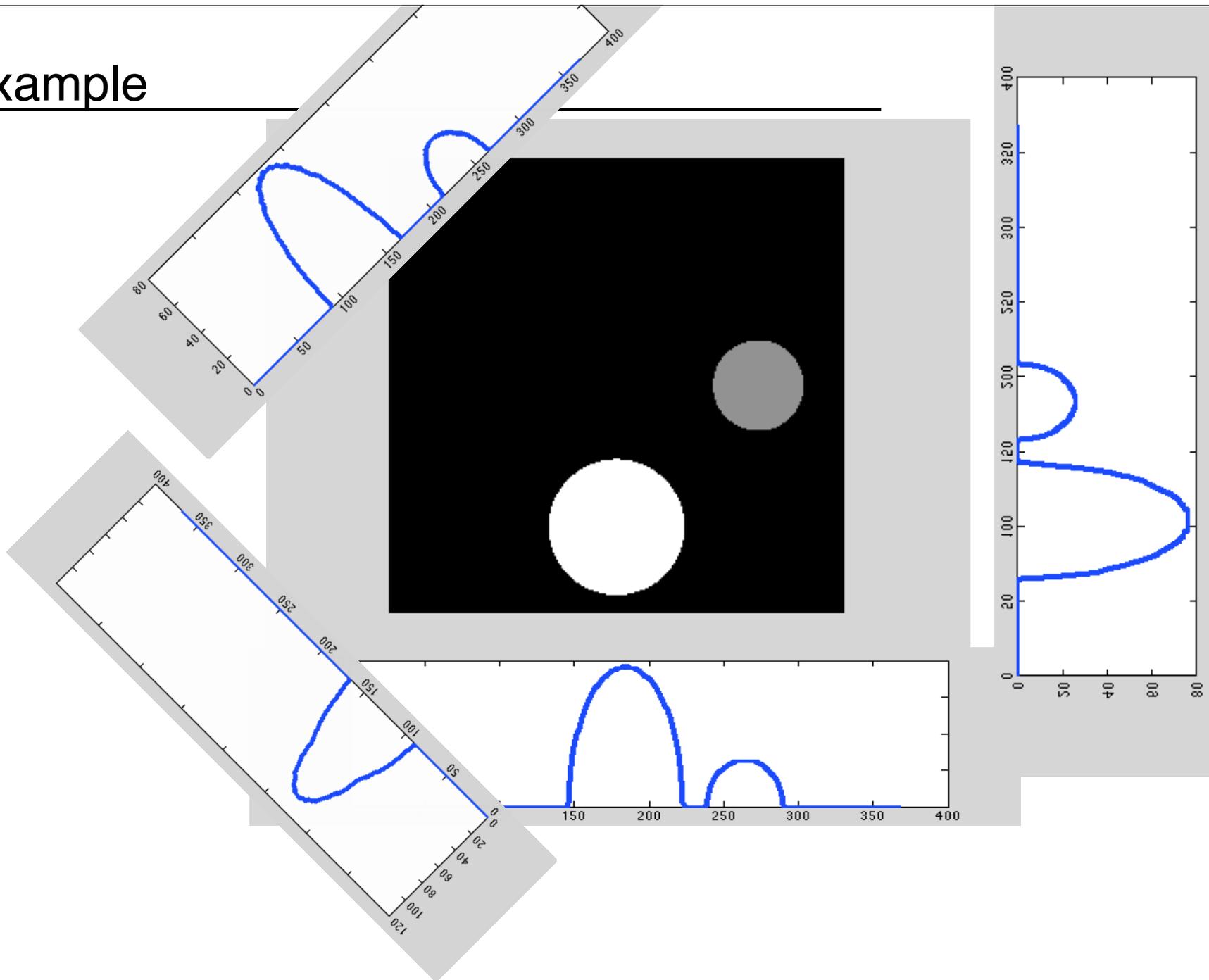
$$C_{\theta_m}[n_x, n_y] = \sum_{l=-N/2}^{(N/2)-1} F[l, \theta_m] e^{2\pi j(l/N \cos(\theta_m)n_x + l/N \sin(\theta_m)n_y)} |l/N|$$

\parallel
 ρ

So,

$$f[n_x, n_y] = \sum_m C_{\theta_m}[n_x, n_y]$$

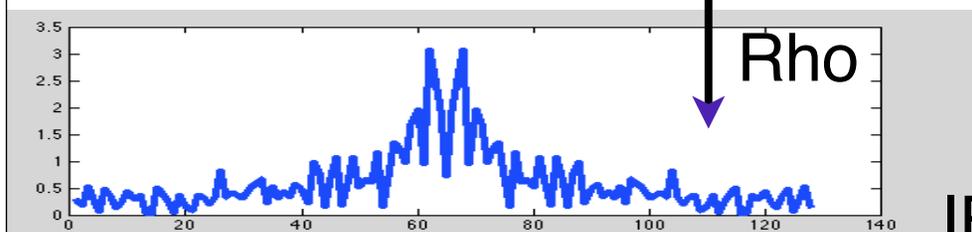
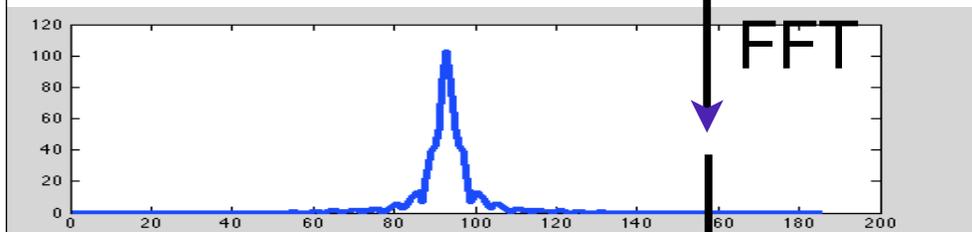
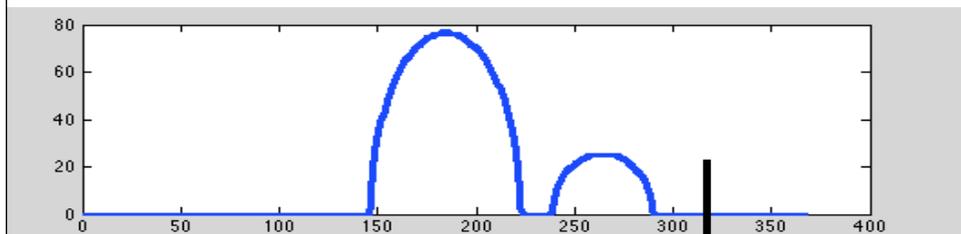
Example



Example Convolution Back Projection

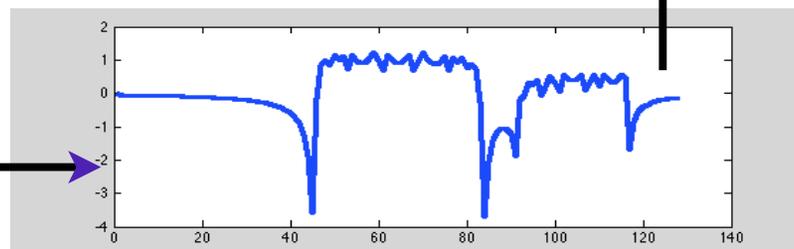
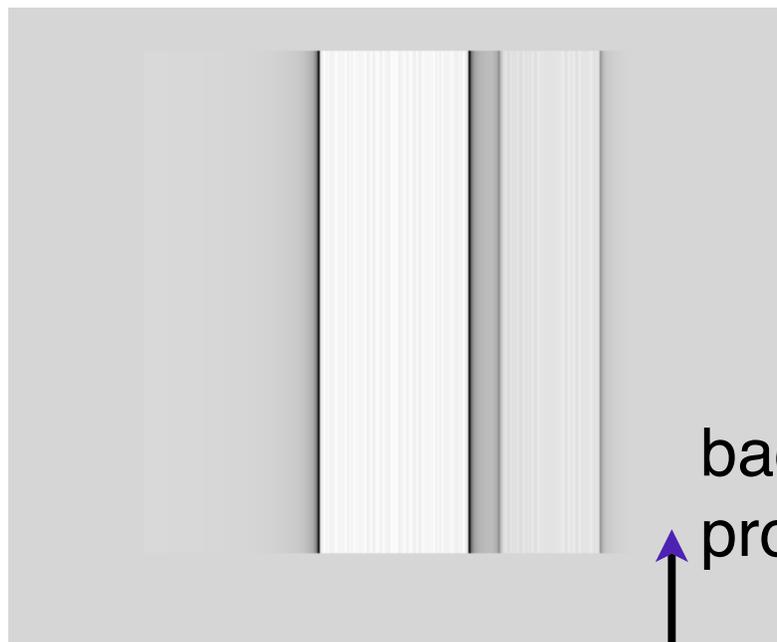
• For $\Theta=0$

$$C_0[n_x, n_y] = \sum_{l=-N/2}^{(N/2)-1} F[l, 0] |l/N| e^{2\pi j(l/N n_x)}$$



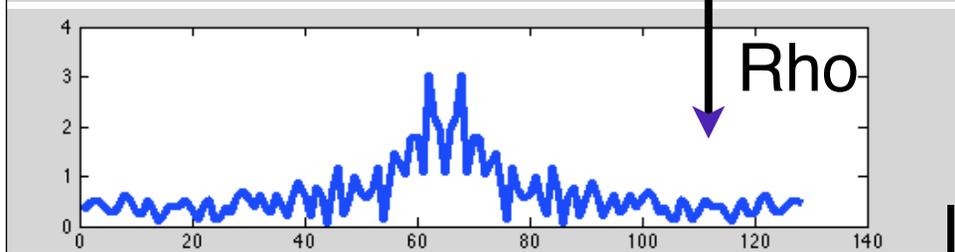
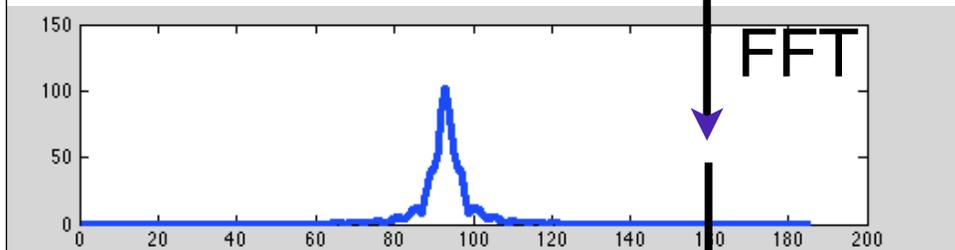
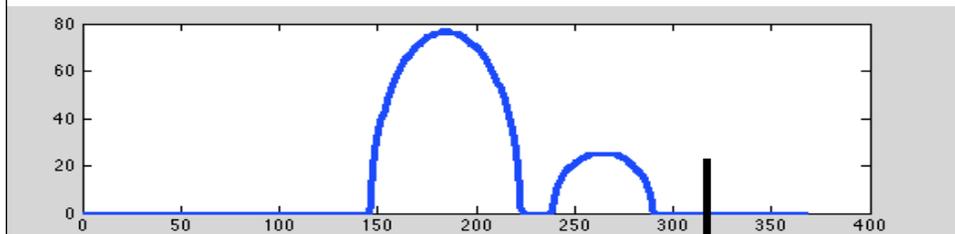
$F[l, 0] |l/N|$

IFFT



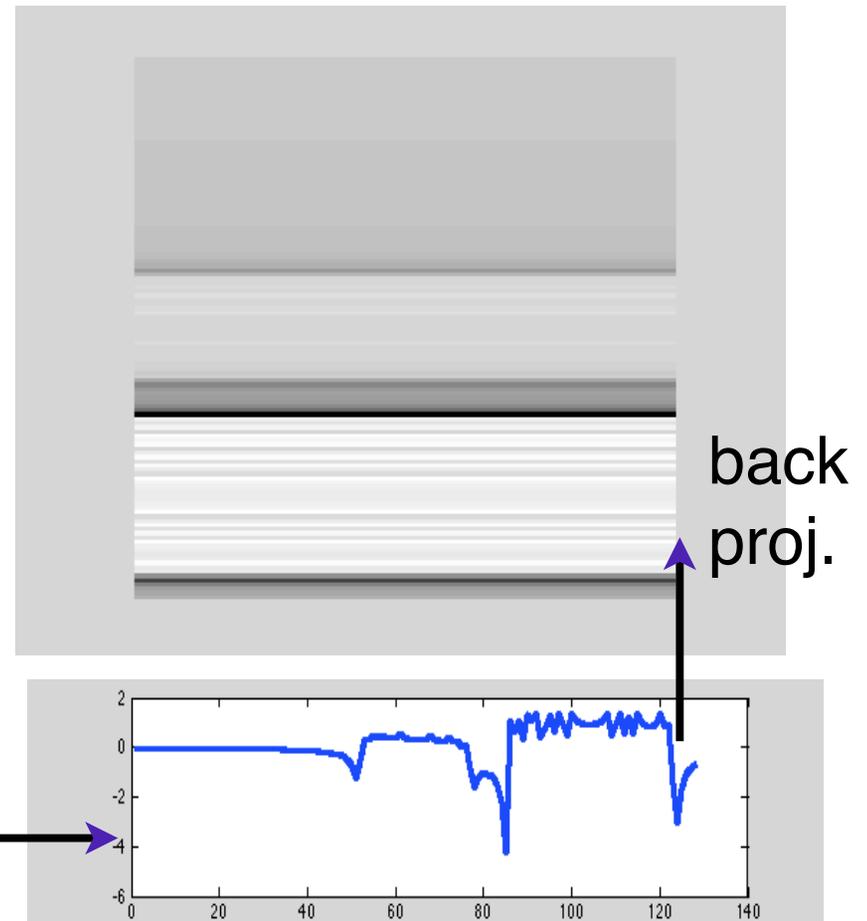
Example Convolution Back Projection

• For $\Theta = \pi/2$ $C_{\pi/2}[n_x, n_y] = \sum_{l=-N/2}^{(N/2)-1} F[l, \pi/2] |l/N| e^{2\pi j(l/N n_y)}$

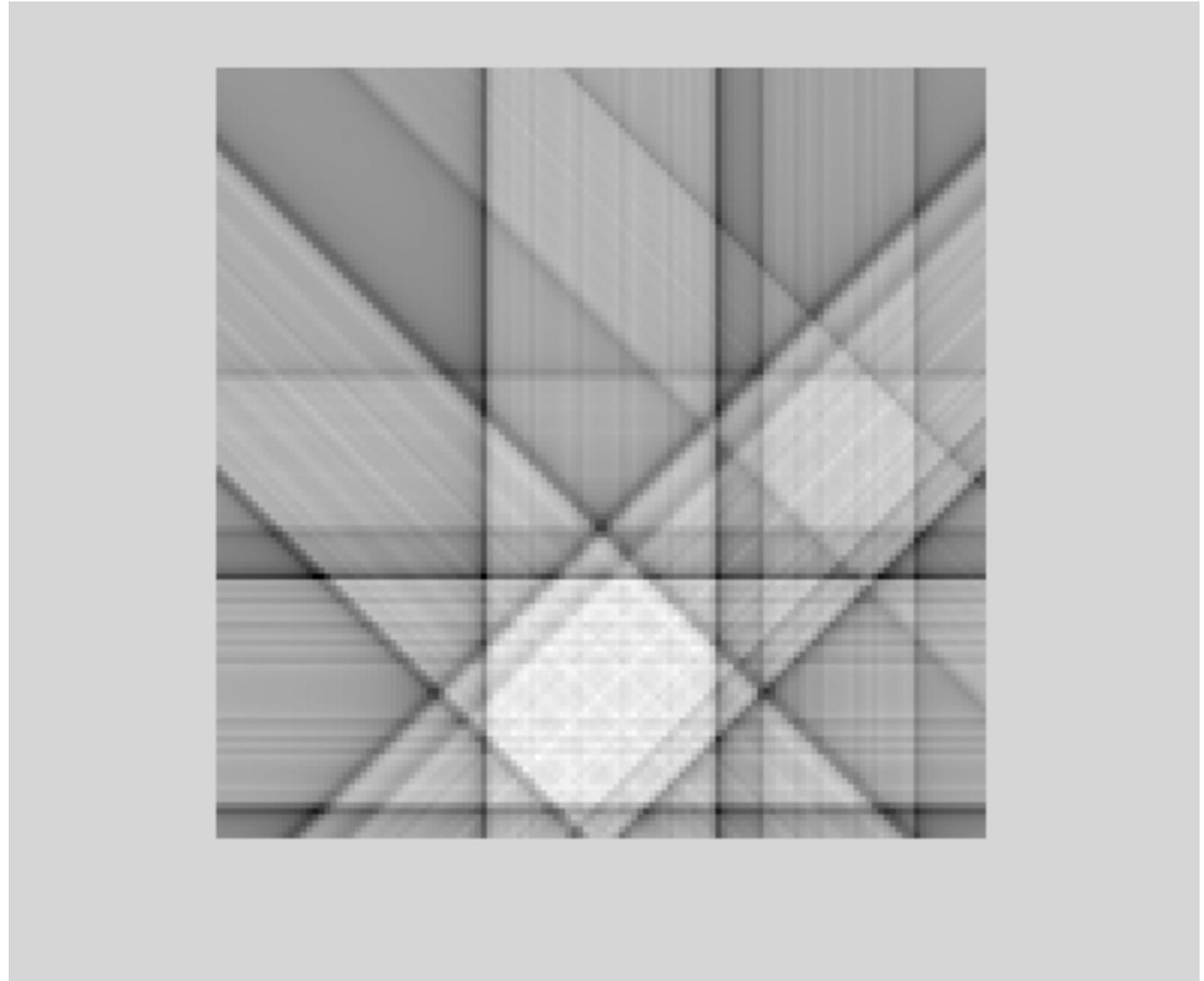
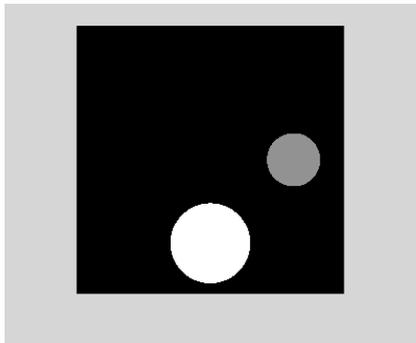


$F[l, \pi/2] |l/N|$

IFFT



Convolution Back Projection



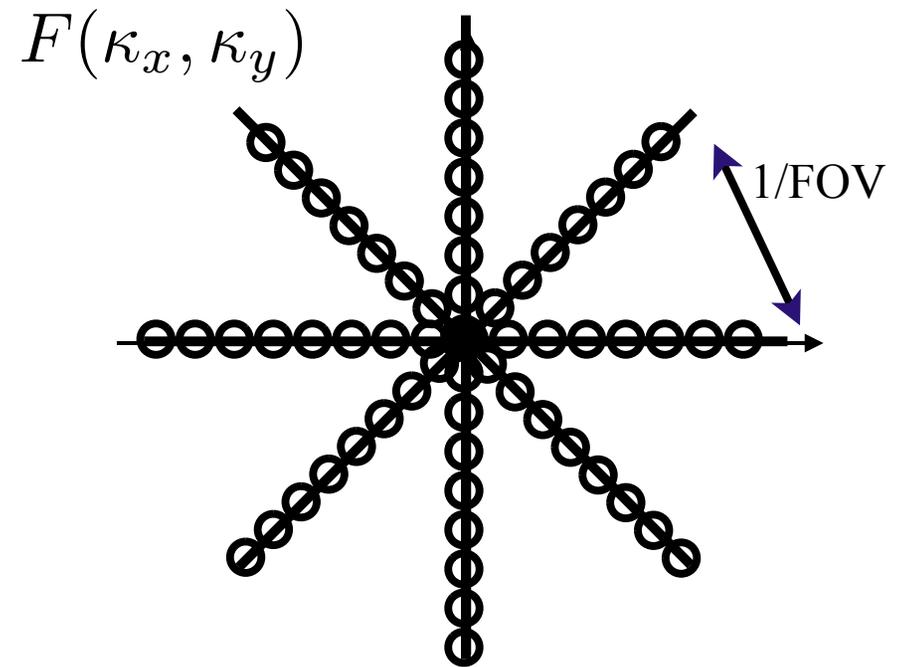
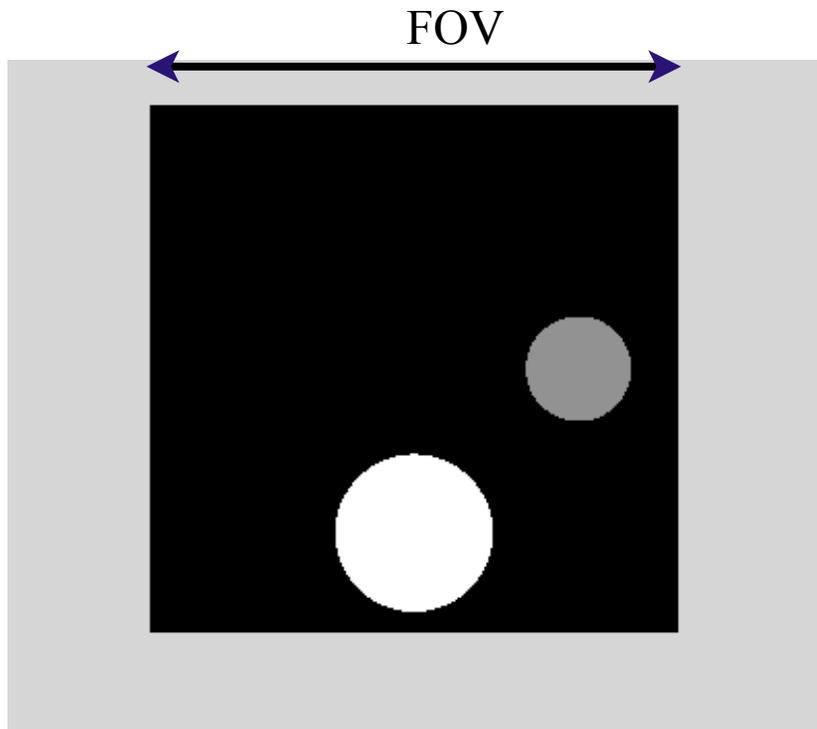
Filtered Back Projection

Back projection

Filtered Back projection



How Many Projections?

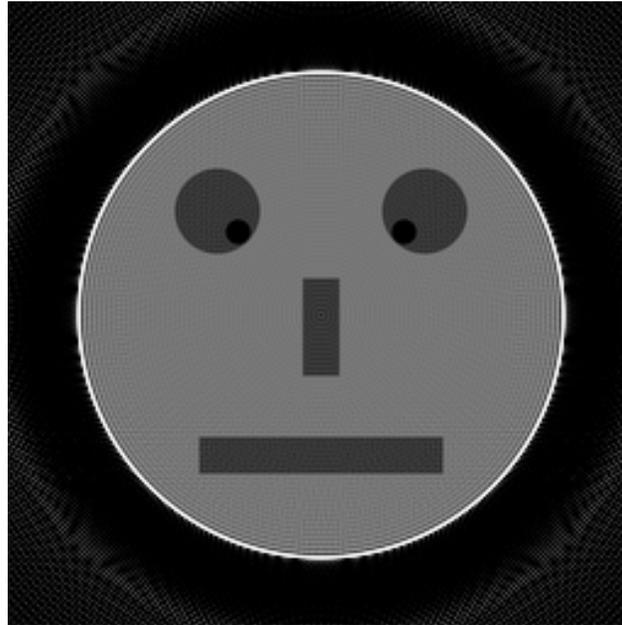


How Many Projections?

256 Proj.



128 Proj

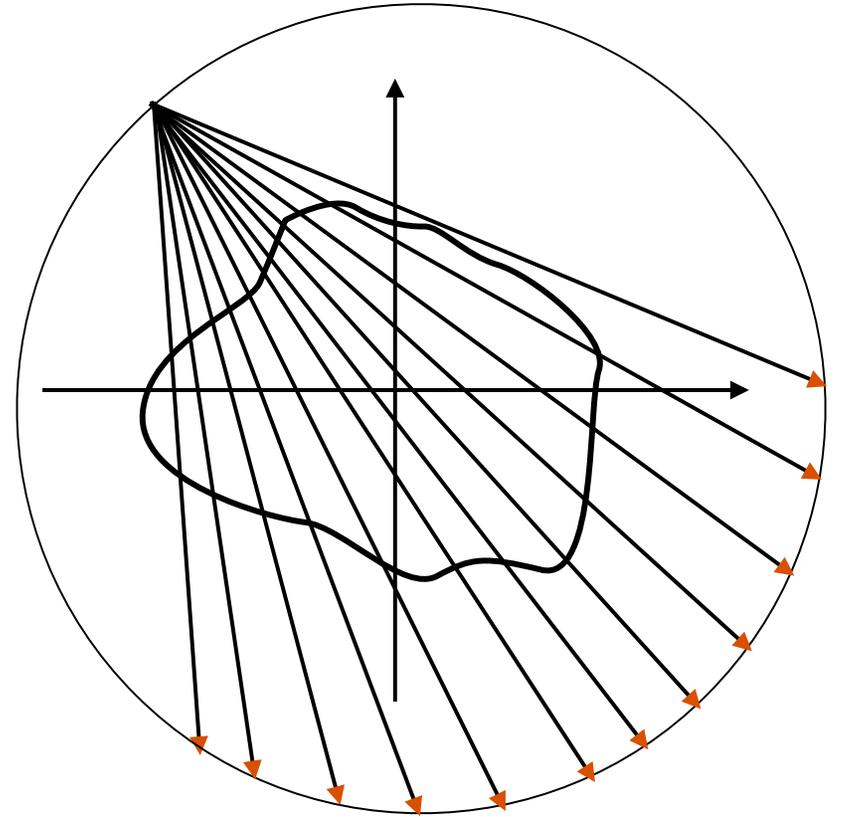


64 Proj



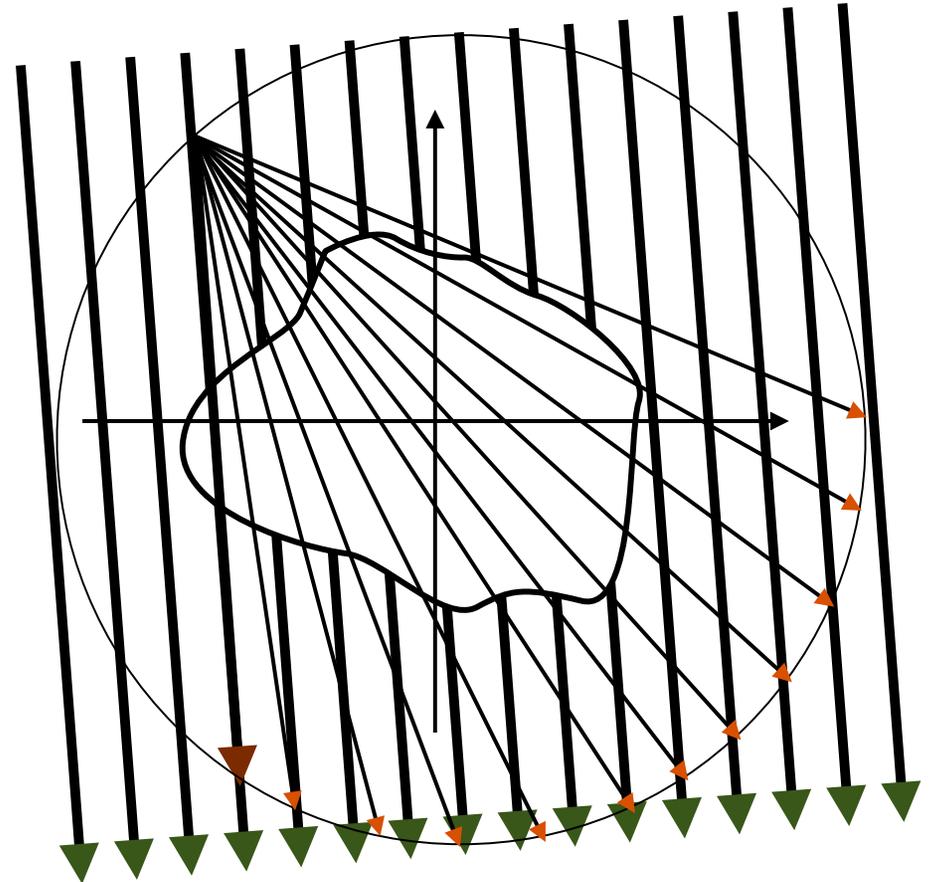
Fan Beam CT

- Single Source
- Many detectors
- How to reconstruct?



Fan Beam CT

- Single Source
- Many detectors
- How to reconstruct?
- Re-binning!



Fan Beam CT

- Single Source
- Many detectors
- How to reconstruct?
- Re-binning!

